INSIDE PARIS.

THE DEMONSTRATION FOR THE COMMUNE-SPEECH OF JULES PAVRE-THE GARRISON.

IMROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] Paris, Oct. 8 .- We have had an armed demonstration of a part of the National Guard to-day, in front of the Hotel de Vilte. It was convoked by placards posted on the walls, and by advertisements in certain of the newspapers. Those desirous of participating in it were invited to assemble at 8 in the morning, on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, the object being to demand the nediate election of the Commune of Paris. This invi tation appeared in answer to an official announcement posted yesterday on the walls of the 20 mairies, and other ous places, to the effect that the Government had thought it desirable, until within the last few days, to proceed to the municipal elections, but that it found it absolutely impassible to carry out its infention, in consequence of the greatly modified situation induced by the investment of the capital. No such elections could take place under the cannon of the enemy, let alone that the first duty was the defense of the metropolis. Moreover, the Government did not deem it consistent with its own dignity to appear to yield to the armed summons it had already received, and was still threatened with, its determination being to preserve order, and to prove that public opinion sustained those in power. Be-lieving, therefore, that the municipal elections would, under present circumstances, prove an element of pub-He danger and weaken the efforts for the defense of the He danger and weaken ine energy for the declared at city, the Government had decided that they must be postponed until the slege should be raised. I believe this resolution met with almost unanimous approval. The extreme party, however, seemed determined to he National Guards to unite in a demonstration. At about 15, some 300 or 400 persons had congregated in the square of the Hotel de Ville, who occasionally shouted "Vive la Commune," and at 2 their numbers were augmented by the 8th Battalion of the National Guard, Commandant Bixio, which deployed in two ranks in front of the Hotel de Ville. The arrival of the battalion at tracted a considerable crowd, and the demand for la Commune became somewhat more obstreperous. It was, nevertheless, easy to perceive that the demonstration did not secure the sympathy of the people. In fact many of the groups assembled on the Place and in the streets adjacent protested loudly against it, as calculated to compromise the success of the measures for the national defense. While the commotion was at its hight. Gen. Trochu arrived on horseback, accompastaff. Leaving it behind, he through the crowd, acclaimed on every side. A little later, Gen. Tamisier, Commander-in-Chies of the National Guard, appeared on the scene, with the same result. In the mean time the report ran through Paris of an attempt to coerce the Government. Within a couple of hours, battalion after battalion of the Guard made their way to the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, from all parts of the city. The promoters of the opposition de-monstration, finding themselves outnumbered and their object defeated, gradually withdrew or mingled with the crowd, and the members of the Government then at the Hotel de Ville, responding to the call of the Guard, now occupying the entire Place, came out and reviewed it amid shouts of "Vive la Repulique! Vive le Gouverne-ment! Ne Commune!" After the review, the officers grouped themselves around the members of the Government, and M. Jules Favre addressed them as follows:

ment, and M. Jules Favre addressed them as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: This is a good day for the defense; for it affirms once more, and in a signal manner, our firm resolution to remain united to save the country. This intreped union, devoted to one and the same sentiment, is the expression of feelings which led to the formation by you of the Government of the 4th September. To day you once more consecrate its legitimacy. You propose to maintain it, in order that with you it may purke the sell of the foul presence of the foreigner. On our side we piedge ourselves to pursue this noble and even into the death; and to achieve it, we are resolved to act with firmness against those who seek to divert us from it. By a formidable chance, Faris has the honor of concentrating upon herself the whole efforts of the invaders of France. But Paris is France's bulwark, and will save her by your self-denial, by your courage, by your civic virtues; and if a few rash nen seek to sow in her midst the seeds of discord, your good sense will stamp them out of existence without any trouble. We should all have been happy to give to the municipal antherity the regular foundation of they will return to the electoral urns. At this very moment, do you hear the supreme appeal which interrupts my words? It is the voice of the cannon which tells us all whither duty calls us. Gentlemen, one word more. To the thanks of the Government which is your work, your heart, your soul, which is nothing save through you and for you, let me give you a word of fraternal advice: Do not let this day engender among us any angry thought nor animosity. In this great and generous population we have no enemies. I do not even think we can consider as adversaries those to whom I owe the honor of being now in your midst. They have been misled; let us bring them back by our patriotism. The lesson will not be lost upon them. They will see by your example how grand a thing it is to be united for the service of the country. Henceforward they will fly to its defense with us." The enthusiasm this address created cannot be

by the heavy booming of the cannon, which continually burst in as if to emphasize the eloquent periods of the Immediately after his withdrawal into the Hotel de Ville, with his colleagues, the battalions of the National Guards retired to make room for others, who, mite of a torrential rain, kept flocking in until long after nightfall, and compelled the members of the Government again and again to come out and receive the assurance of their support. It was a subject of remark that neither M. Flourens, nor Ledru-Rollin, nor any of the promoters of this hostile demonstration. appeared to support it. There can be no two reasonable nions of its untimeliness, and it is condemned even by the press of the party. The Commune is in principle, and it is admitted Government itself to be desirable. the Government itself to be desirable, will be established, there is no doubt; to demand it, arms in hand, without reference to the exceptional circumstances in which Paris is placed, is the hight of political extravagance. I am in position to affirm that Louis Blanc, when invited to permit his name to be placed on the lists, formally protested against any act likely to embarrass the Government or to sow discord. His view was and is: "Union first for the national defense." Victor Hugo is of the same senti-ment, and so is Victor Scheeleher. The issue of to-day's demonstration is to greatly strengthen the hands of Gov ernment, and to put an end to the feeling of apprehen sion uppermost in every mind, in consequence of the increasingly hostile attitude of the promoters of the Commune. Jules Favre's address is highly praised, not only for the patriotic sentiments it expresses, but for the firm-ness of its tone, as well as for its conciliatory character.

MONDAY, Oct. 10.-The demonstrations in favor of the Government continued throughout yesterday. The Commandant of the 146th Battalion, Sappia, has been arrested. He assembled his men, distributed cartridges, then tole them he was going to lead them to the Hotel de Ville But they not only refused to go-they revolted, seized It is reported that he has been set at liberty provision ally. I believe there is not the slightest fear of disturbances within the walls

On the question of the municipal elections, the Minis try was thus divided : Against them were Gen. Trochu-MM. Pelletan, Garnier-Pages, Picard and Jules Favre ; in favor of them, MM. Gambetta, Rochefort, Jules Simon, Jules Ferry and E. Arago. MM. Magnin, Dorian and Gen. Le Flo, who, though Ministers, do not belong to the Government, sustained the views of Jules Payre and his celleagues. Of the 20 Mayors of Paris, 12 were of the same opinion as to the inopportuneness of these elec-tions, namely, MM. Etienne Arago, Clamorgeran, Corbon, Richard. Tenaille Saligny, Henri Martin (the historian), Carnot, Ducoudray, O'Reilly, Bocquet, Herisson

To judge of what has been done, it should be known that on the 3d of September, Paris was literally without an army, and almost without arms. The ramparts were defended by only 500 cannon, whereas there are now 1,800. Each cannon has now 400 charges ready; at the above date only 30 for each were available, and the fabrication of cartridges is being continued at a producious rate. At this time the garrison consists of 520,000 men, namely : 311,000 National Guards, half of whom are armed its a tabatiere, or transformed breech-loaders, the other half with percussion guns, a certain numare being every day converted into the improved weapon; 91,000 all armed with the Chassepôt; 60,000 troops of the line, and 8,000 gendarmes, similarly armed. Then there are the marines and sailors of the forts, and the various corps of scouts, free-shooters, and volunteer skirmishers, the three latter not regularly enrolled, and who have themselves purchased their own weapons, accou-terments, uniform, and horses. When the Mobiles arrived, the majority were almost shoeless, and wore only blouses over their ordinary clothes. This immense body of men has been put into uniform, armed and accoutered within the space of five weeks, and has also been drilled ed. Over and above these 500,000 men, ready and eager for active service, there is a reserve of 36,0 National Guards-namely, 22 battalions, yet unarmed, but which will be ready for duty within a given time If the defense of Paris should come to street-fighting, the Prussians will have their work to do before they achieve

a victory over these citizen-soldiers, who are, I fully be-

opinion for what it is worth. It is the result of close and

THE SORTIE OF THE 21st OCTOBER. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] St. Germain, Oct 21, 10 p. m.-Finding that all seemed quiet at St. Germain, I started with a friend to ride to Versailles to fotch letters and newspapers, and to hear if there was any more news at headquarters than in this most uneventful place. We had just got than in this most uneventrui piace. We had just got about half way on our road, viz.: on the hill above the Marly aqueduct, when we heard musketry firing in the valley on our left, beyond Bougival. In a minute or two we saw shells falling in the wood of La Celle St. Cloud, above Bougival. Then we heard the growling of the mitrailieuse, and a few minutes afterward Prussian schnell feur." This told us that the French were making a sortic in carnest, so we at once rode back to find a point of observation. When we got a little way down the road to Loweciennes we saw some three battalions of field ar tillery, which the French had brought out of Mount Valerien, and which were in position about half a mile in front of the fortress, blazing away at the woods fand hills above Eougival. From the noise of musketry firing in the valley below, we concluded that these guns were covering the French infantry advancing to take the woods and the hights above Bougival. After consulting an officer we decided to ride each to the hotel at St. Germain, from the windows of which we had a splendid view of what was going on. It was at once evident that the French were making a seriour attempt to carry the hights. Not only had they three batteries of artillery between Mont Valerien and the road from Rueil to St. Cloud, but they had one or two batteries down the slope toward Rueii itself, ready to repel any attack of the Prassians from their outposts at Claston. Here I should remark that there are two roads from Bueil to St. Cloud, and that it was behind the one nearest to the fort that the French artillery was placed. The large and most westerly of the two routes runs along a valley, and served to divide the forces of the combatants. Just as we reached our watch-house in the Pavillion de Henri IV., the French had pushed forward a field battery to the edge of the slope above the big road to St. Gloud. From this they fired on the Prussian outposts on the opposite side of the valley, only some 500 or 600 yards off. They, of course, lined the vineyards with skirmishers, whom I plainly distinguish with my glass popping in and out among the vines. But on the opposite slope, there were Prossions also at work, and so deadly was their fire that, at 3 o'clock, the advanced French battery of which I have just spoken limbered up and retired, the skirmishers protecting its retreat. When the battery was gone, there was a sharp fight between the skirmishers on either side of the valley. The Prussian fire seemed to be much more deadly than that of the French, and they never moved an inch, although they had no artillery engaged, and the French must have had some 30 guns at work, to say nothing of Mont Valerien, which kept sending heavy shells in every direction, into the woods, nto the unfortunate village of Bougival, into La Mai-A little before 3 o'clock the French seemed to be convinced that they could not dislodge the Prussians by hooting at them, and so, having no stomach to cross the valley and dislodge them with the bayonet, they got up a battery again, this time further to the south. With this they evidently hoped to entilade the Prussians. But latter seemed to have had enough of ing shot at and of remaining quiet, and hardly had the battery opened fire when we saw the dark forms of the Prussian skirmishers disappearing down the love, into the valley below. In a few minutes they re y inch, up the bill. The guns could not be depressed enough to hit them, and the French infantry began to We could see the officers riding about amobig them, and clearly encouraging them to stand fast. Two officers on horseback-one most conspicuous on a snowwhite hors -exposed themselves in the most gallant way in their efforts to rally their men, who began to

gaged; it lost about 25 killed and wounded. Among the killed was one officer. The French loss was heavy. I am off to the scene of action for more details. Oct. 22-7:30 a. m.-P. S. The French came out again this morning with two batteries and three battalions, and made another attempt on the hights-but as yet withont success. Orders have been given to the sentries here to fire into all windows facing the Seine with lights in them, to prevent signals being made to Mont

retreat, by twos and threes, as soon as they saw that the Prussians really meant business. These latter had, in

the mean time, formed up in company columns in the

slope, and waited for their supports, who were racing

in to back them up from their right out of the woods. The

advanced company only waited to see that the supports

were fairly on their road, and then away they went up

the trill. The first Prussian bayonet had not gleamed on the crest of the hill before the French were in full re-

full gallop. But the Prussians were too, quick for some of its defenders, and they cut off and made prisoners some of Zonaves. A few of the French made a stand further back, having been rallied by the officer on the

white horse, who richly enters the Legion of Honor for his brave conduct. Then there was some hand-to-hand fighting, which ended in the French retreating toward the

fort beyond. But the Prussians, flushed with success and

do doubt irritated by the peppering from shot, shell, and

small arms, which they had undergone for some two

actually got beyond the farm of La Fenilleuse, and

at one moment seemed as if they meant to make a dash at grim Fort Vaierien itself. But soon the recall sounded,

and they retreated in good order, returning to their

former positions. All this time not a single Prussian gun

the force of their enemies, they totally failed. The troops

ngaged on our side were two battalions of the 1st Guard,

ours without changing their position, pressed on. They

Away went the battery from near the wood at

KEEPING THE CROWN PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY

Valèrien.

INTERESTING SCENES AT VERSAILLES.

PROM OUR SPRCIAL CORRESPONDENT. St. Germain, Oct. 19 .- Yesterday being not mly the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig, but being also the Crown Prince's birthday, was kept with some Andre's chateau - where as your readers know, the Crown Prince's headquarters now are-I found a brilliant group of officers assembled on the lawn in front of the house, the many colored uniforms flashing in the sun of a spicadid October day. It is needless to say that nearly every nation was represented in the crowd. There was the blue of Bavaria, the green and red of Wiirtemberg, the little blue and yellow of Saxony. Even Russia and Great Britain were represented, the green miform of the Russian officer attached to quarters, and the searlet of Col. Walker, the British military attaché at Berlin, being conspic among the prodominating shades of blue. Round the Crown Prince stood Gens. Von Moltke, Roon and Blumenthal. As we came up the Crown Prince was busy distributing the recently conferred orders. As he handed the much-prized bit of metal to each officer he made a short speech, alluding to the circumstances under which the decoration had been won. When all the crosses had been given away, the Crown Prince walked quietly among the different groups of officers, exchanging a friendly word and a shake of the hand with old friends and acquaintances. Seeing a few strangers in plain clothes among the group, bowed politely, and seemed pleased at the mark of respect paid him by their presence. Herr Von Bismarck then came in, and, strange to say, did not even speak to the Prince, still less shake hands with him. Just after Bismarck went away—and he only stayed five minutesthe Crown Prince made a joke seemingly being much re lieved by the departure of the Chancellor. (It is no secret that the heir to the throne and the great Minister detest each other most cordially.) Soon after that we all moved off, Moitke and a few of the Generals remaining to lunch. As we rode away we met the King driving down to wish his son and heir many happy returns of the day. An officer who was present has sir told me that on entering, the King, after heartily congratulating his son on his victories and his good generalship, asked him what he could give him for a birthday pres ent. "Your Majesty," was the answer, "can give me one present better than all others-Peace." The King, it is said, looked rather taken aback, but answered at once, Well, well, Fritz, wait a few days, and I may be able to give you what you want—in Paris."

At 3 o'clock, ten Grandes Eaux were to play in the grounds of the palace, so we all went there, as it was known the King and the Prince would be present. Although before my time, I found the Crown Prince already on the broad terrace before the palace, smoking a long china pipe, and chatting quietly with a few wounded men who were stretched on their mattresses is the sun. None seemed to escape the Prince's notice, and the faces of the men brightened visibly as he approached them. "Ah, mein Gott," said one man to me, "I would not mind a builet just to have Prince Fritz speak to me like that." Pres ently the King rode into the grounds on a splendid bay charger, at the head of his staff. Then up sprang the waters, and French and Germanscrowded to have a look the soldiers at the Hountains, the French at King Wil liam. As I walked through the gardens, there was an lieve, resolved to do their duty manfully. Take this old, old man in a wheel-chair, who stopped me and asked

me to point out the King to him. "I have seen so many, Monsieur," he said, "and I suppose this will be the last before I die. I was born in 1785, and have seen Marie Aboinette in these gardens, though I was so young I an't remember much about it. But I well remember Napoleon; I can fancy I see him now, pacing slowly Mapoleon; I can fancy I see him now, pacing slowly down the alley of the Tapis Vert, his hand in his breast and his head happing down as if it was too heavy for his body. Then I saw all the allied Sovereigns when they came in '14; then Louis XVIII. and Charles X.—he only came here to shoot—if aimait bles la chasse Charles X. Louis Phillips. X. Louis Philippe was very often here looking after the palace and the repairs, but I did not like to see him here, il n'avail pas l'atr comme il faut, c'était plutoit un épicier qu'un roi. Theu came Napoleon III., with Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Ah, but he locked well, L'Empereur, then on his chestnut English horse that he sat so well. He willinever come here again. Then the King came by, and my old friend had a good stare, and well, I never expected to see him here like this. 4h: la pauere France, King William cantered smartly through the the grounds, stopping to admire the fountains at the best points; even Bismarck-who suffers terribly from rheumatism-being on horse back. Presently the water stopped and the crowd dispersed, the French following the King right here to his quarters in the Sous-Prefecture.

GERMANY.

HOW GERMAN ARMIES ARE COMPOSED-THE LANDWEHR-THE GERMAN PRESS-FOSSIL JOURNALISM.

IPROM OUR PROTAL CORRESPONDENT.

Beglin, Oct. 21 .- Nothing new from the seat war. Although the operations of the German armies are quiletly progressing around Parls and Metz, the world does not learn anything stirring or exciting. Only here and there news arrives which shows that mutters are being brought to an end-to a solution. The successes of last week near Orleans prove that the backbone of the French resistance is broken, and that the levee en masse s m utter impossibility. The end of this week will open the bombardment of Paris and create an auxious excitement all over the world. The newspaper reports that there is a difference of opinion between Bismarck and Moltke, that the first wishes to save the city itself by starving it, while the latter wants to destroy it, are un-founded. From the beginning it was the intention of the headquarters not to let diplomatic art interfere with the work of destruction. It is not at variance with this fact that the French, if they had chosen to treat, would have obtained terms, but at the present moment, when the heavy ordnance is placed in position, and the bombardment will begin in a few days, there is not the least doubt that arms must and will decide the war.

A friend of mine, just returning from Strasbourg, feld me an anecdote, which deserves to be repeated. One of the Prussian Landwehr regiments, not knowing how to kill fine, while beleaguering that old Imperial city, counted the married men in their ranks, and the number of children they had left at home. The result was a total of 315 married men, and of a little over 7,000 children. Now each Prussian regiment has 3,000 men, about one fourth of whom may have been absent on furiough, or on-duty, or in hospitals. Thus each man has about three children at home. If you wish any guaranty that the Germans are not eager for war, and that their soldiers will never sink down to a Casarian band of Prestorians, you will find it in this simple but cogent fact. At Sedan the cheering among the rank and file was so ancommonly hearty and enthusiastic that the soldiers, on being asked for the reason of their incessant shouling, answered that they expected to be led home the next day, now that all was over, and the instigator of the bloody conflict was secured: If Europe wishes to be saved against the all States introduce the Prussian system of military, duty, let every citizen fight pro aris et focis, and let each nify be made participant of the terrible issue; then, and not until then, you will have a substantial guarantee for peace. American and English militia, French Narional and Mobile Guards are shams; the principle on which they are drilled is wrong and even so called perfeeted milita is a half-way measure. Excepting in Ger miny there is a prejudice among the would-be educated classes, that a farmer, a workingman or mechanic wil not fight for abstract good, or for benefits which cannot be discerned at the first glance. As far as my experience goes, only capitalists as a class are cowards. Call it instinct or the absence of egotistic motives, a greater and mal vitality or a more spontaneous feeling of right, the masses are always ready to do their duty toward their country and to defend it to the last. They nothing to them, but in bloodshed and massa ere their first and last thought is their home One of the most glorious instances which prove the correctness of my opinion I witnessed in 1801, in St. Louis, at the outbreak of the Rebellion. The southern aristocracy and their sympathizers, the Gambles, Reynoldses, a fulfil hold had not their conspiracy been destroyed in the but by the capture of Camp Jackson. Who were the who, under Lyons, Sigel, and Blair, carried the day Exclusively four German regiments, consisting in their majority of veteran soldiers and Landwehrmen, who knew how to handle their arms, how to march, and above all, how to obey. Out of the basements and tene ment-houses poured forth, armed with muskets, these thunderstruck-and you know the sequel. If ever the professional soldier, the Landwehrman is humane, and if not always modest, at least moderate in his claims even in the country of the enemy. He is liked by the people with whom he is quartered, makes himself useful in the household, and amuses the chilldren. In Abace several districts have asked the Prussian commanders for Landwehr as the proper soldiers to put down any animosities and differences among the population Whenever a difficulty arises, the Landwehr is called upon to settle the same, and it is more a friend of the family and village than a stranger or even a burden.

After having done justice to a great democratic instibused of partiality or animosity in now giving a short sketch of the German press. On the whole, the German newspapers are dull, monotonous, and, with a few excep-tions, so much alike that when you have read one of them you have read them all. I do not overlook the disadvantages under which the press of this country labors. The police have a right to step the issue of any number which does not suit them, or, if issued, to confiscate it, contest the legality of the confiscation, but it takes a long time to obtain a decision, and if even the seized number is given up, it has lost all practical interest. Now a Prussion police captain or a Zaruck or a simple patrolman is a public officer, and, as such, of course self onceited, arrogant and infallible. The long and meritorious services of old sergeants of the army are rewarded with such civil appointments. The standard of education, or rather want of education, disqualifies these men for this particular line of their duty, and if the District Attorneys understand it better, it practically does not amount to much, as they want to be promoted, and consequently out of ten they find nine charges well founded and indictable. Thus in the majority of cases the arbitrary will of the respective officers, and not the law, bad as it is, decides questions of the greatest importance and influence life. Next, each paper has to give bonds in cash for obtaining a permit of publication; besides, it has to pay a duty for each copy it sells, which duty is in proportion to the size of the sheet and the number of letters it contains. This duty in all Prussia does not realize more than about half a million of dollars, but the Government insists upon it for political reasons, for the purpose of ceeping down the press. Finally, it is the shabbiness of the reading public which kills newspaper enterprise. It is not a rare occurrence that four or five persons are subscribers to one and the same copy of a paper. While in the United States a journal once read is thrown away here it wanders from house to house, until after the third day of its pligrimage it finds rest. On the evening after the battle of Welsenburg I spent a few hours at the house of a high Prussian civil officer. The gentleman is not on known to the world of letters, and has a yearly salary of 3.600 thaters. When I appealed to the newspaper of the previous day to settle a difference of opinion, my host told me, with the greatest coolness, that he had not yet received his copy (not copies), as it only reached him on the evening of the second day. Young men or unmar ried people do not keep any newspapers at all, but read them at the restaurant, or at their coffee-house, or

some other public place.

Nevertheless I blame the editors for their want of enter. orise, energy, and spirit. The only German gazettes which can claim to be called newspapers, are the Vienna Neue Preie Presse," the Cologne Gazette, and the two greatest German commercial papers, the Weser Gazette of Bremen, and the Frankforts Gazette. They have always fresh news, spend comparatively much money in procuring it, have a staff of able editors and correspondents, and give iso much interesting matter that in reading themHyou have all the news of the day and need not resort to another paper. The Vienna Presse is livelier and more radiant than the Cologne Gazette, which is dignified and conservative. The two commercial papers, beside the correct information in their line, contain able leading articles, and do not remain[behind the two first named in giving the news of the day. They have at

least the ambition to distinguish themselves, generally succeed in doing so. I know that dur-ing the late war of the Union against the Rebellion the Cologne Gazette intended to establish a direct telegraphic communication between Germany and the United States, in order to become independent of the notoriously lying Reuter telegrams. If the scheme was not carried out, it was not for the sake of saving money. In the present war all the above-named papers enjoy the luxury of having their own correspondents at the differ ent headquarters. The old Augsburg Gasette, which still has the reputation of being the first German journal, is anything but a newspaper; its essays, criticisms, and treatises are written for the use of political students, diplomatists, and newspaper editors. It is a kind of National Intelligencer, such as that paper was in its paimy days, and like the Silver-Gray organ of antiquated American statesmanship, or rather old-fogyism, it is as remote from the centers of political action as Wash-The Berlin press is not at all metropolitan in charac-

ter, and even behind an American inland town like Chi

By royal authority, there is only one reporter at the

cago. Even the present war did not break its shumber.

King's headquarters, who writes for all the papers of

this city; his letters, under the signature of K. (Kaysler), are published by all of them. Only a very few have their own reporter; here and there an occasional con-tributor sends an account of some important event, but I do not remember having seen a single telegraphic dispatch of more than ten lines beside the official ones. We cannot help it," say the editors, when blamed for the meagerness and sameness of their news; "it would not pay to procure information at the enormous expense which the American and English papers go to for satis fying the insatiable appelite of their readers." But these gentlemen have never tried whether it will pay or not, and prefer their old method of copying from foreign, es pecially English, papers, Imagine that the cap-ture of Napoleon was not published any earlier at Berlin than at New-York and San Francisco! The first news of this momentous event, addressed to the Queen, arrived here on Friday night, September 2, at 11 o'clock, and another account reached the Minister of the Interior at 12 o'clock. The latter, instead of sending it at once to the press, kept it for himself and hi friends. Taus the morning papers of Saturday 3d did not contain a word about that glorious success, and it was only at 9:50 s. m. of that morning that extras were published. I have not seen a single paper which complained of this ulter want of propriety, of this gross stupidity on the part of the Government. The city items of Berlin are about all the same, and the papers seem to have but one common reporter. The editors have no idea of the great importance of this department, which forms the basis of the local circulation, and slowly but surely works on the minds of the readers. True, there are many good articles in the Berlin journals, but on the who they are too heavy, too essay-like, so that they would be more fit to be printed in a weekly or a monthly than in a daily paper. The Folks Zeitung, a cheap Democratic sheet, has about 20,000 subscribers and the largest circulation, the Vossiche Zeilang, of the same politica tandency, some 15,000 subscribers, and the Zukanfi, a radical organ, has the smallest circulation, with not more than 1,500 to 2,000 subscribers. The average circulation of all the Bertin papers, at a high estimate, amounts to about 5,000 subscribers. The Kladderadatsch, by the way, the best satirical and comic paper of Europe sills 10,000 copies. Would it have succeeded if it had been dall and tame! I often show THE TRIBUNE to publie men and newspaper editors of this city. I never shall forget the stupidly incredulous air which one of them exhibited when I explained to him that you paid more Than \$5,000 for your telegraphic dispatches of Sept. 3. Not once, a dozen times I had to show the copy of THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 4. It went from hand to hand, and was returned to me in a rather dilapidated state: I did not calculate upon the curios ity which the paper necessarily caused, but wished to see the effect which it made on newspaper editors. "Well; that's grand, that's extraordinary, that's quite American," I heard them exclaim, "but here such a feat is out of the question." But why! I interrapted. "Because we are too plan; we have not readers enough." All my remonstrances were in vain, in vain all my protests that a paper like THE TRIBUNE had its time when it, too, could not afford such heavy expenses that by industry, thrift and sagacity, step by step, it had resched its present prosperity; but that to win, man must risk and avail himself of his opportunities, and that the only secret of a successful newspaper was to outdo all its competitors in enterprising spirit and in keen per-ception of the political needs and tastes of its public.

It is to be hoped that with the progress of Berlin the press tee will lose its provincial character, and assume larger proportions. A newspaper established with 100, 000 thalers, ou the American cystem, would be an excellent investment, and a great political benefit to Germany

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE AND SAN PRANCISCO-NEED OF AMERICAN COMMUNICATION-GOLD MINES OF

BALLARAT-CHANCES FOR SETTLERS. MELBOURNE, July 27 .- Australia is rapidly drawing near to America by the new efforts making to oridge the Pacific. The American continent is now in closer and more rapid communication with these Colonies than even the mother country, England. We -greatly regret here that Mr. Webb's effort to obtain a to Melbourne did not meet with the approval of the Victoria Government, as such an additional line is greatly needed. Mr. Webb's agent, Mr. Cullins, is now perotiating with the New South Wales authorities with very prospect of success. Sydney, in New South Wales generally considered the true port for American ves sels because of its trifling adjvalorem duties. The convenience too for docking and repairing vessels is far greater than at other ports. Coals too are very much cheaper, and in fact all needs of a nautical kind are better supplied. Although the population of Melbourne is larger than that of Sydney, I think it was a mistake in Mr. Webb to make the first attempt here Melbourne leans more to the Sues route and for a time at east will stick to that line. Efforts are, however, made by the best informed (capitalists to divert the trade of this colony to its true route, via the Pacific Railroad to Europe, and in time America will first itself really the

bridge between these vigorous colonics and Europe. I do not imagine that Americans take much interest in our Australian politics, and, indeed, not much interest is you, politics are made too much an affair of money making, and the more respectable people stand aloof altogether. We, like you, have legislative scandals which lead thoughtful men to doubt whether universa diffrage, in the present state of education, is a desirable

mercial depression, arising first from the falling off in the yield of gold from the mines; gold, as you are aware, is the staple industry of Victoria, and, indeed, gave us our chief and abiding celebrity. Recently the mines of Balfarat, our great gold center, have given out, and the busy speculators who had inflated the price of shares to an excessive hight, have largely come to grief. But there is abundant vitality in these Australian colonies, and in the race from which they come, and we believe that it will make us in time the "United States" of the

Southern Hemisphere.

We shall soon find ourselves face-to-face with the great puestion of labor adapted to Southern tropical climate. This, the rock which nearly wrecked your great country, lies straight ahead of us, for we have millions of acres udapted to sugar and cotton culture, which will have to e worked by an inferior race. We can't, and won't, have slavery—the British Government is looking very sharply after us to see that we don't import South Sca Islanders and work them under a contract system, analets and work them under a contract system, analagous to Slavery. We have not the capital
nor the enterprise to import and adopt recent improvements in mechanism and mechanical appliances, whereby
sleam, iron, and steel might do the work of slaves, so
that the prospect for sugar and cotton cultivation is not
very brilliant at present. We have, it is true, a perfectly virgin soil, but at European prices, and
no appreciable immigration, we cannot work it
to advantage as we could with proper appliances
or cheap labor. So this is our problem—and I do not
much think America will help to solve it to our own satisfaction. The emigrant setting out from England overland via the Pacific Railroad, will not, I fear, care to
come beyond the broad fertile plains that catch his me beyond the broad fertile plains that catch his e between New-York and San Francisco. The thought-among us do not wonder that we get so few d America so many of the impoverished classes of rope. Yet we are convinced that we offer superior ad-atages to the working classes, could they but leap over obstacles of sea and land and find themselves settled ong us. We believe that our institutions offer sanal

the obstacles of sea and land and find themselves settled among us. We believe that our institutions offer equal, if not greater, individual freedom than even you can boast. Further, we are sure that at the present rates of wages the workers of Sydney or Meibourne are much better off than those of New York or Boston.

If America means to take possession of the steam lines of the Pacific ocean as ahe seems disposed to do, you must be prepared to make some great struggles to keep John Bull out of the field. He has already burned his fingers rather severely in the trans-Pacific routes, and will probably hesitate before he tries it again. You have the base of operation and ought to occupy the field. If you don't soon you will find that some of our steam companies will be establishing a line to your coast, when perhaps the Pacific trade will be as lost to you as the Atlantic trade is.

Attainte trade is.

Curiously enough, there are few of your restless Americans, or Yankoes in this country. The few that are with us are exceedingly prosperous, and drive ahead in trade refreshingly. We do get a stray actor and actress occusionally, but after dilling their purses and spreading their hames, they return to you, via England and the Continent.

WAR MISCELLANY.

GEN. HAZEN ON THE WAR.

The Evening Mail publishes some interesting extracts from a private letter of Gen. Wm. B. Hazen of the United States Army, who has been at King William's headquarters. Gen. Hazen says:

headquarters. Gen. Hazen says:

"The country from Sedan to near Paris shows very few signs of warr—searcely the signs of camps, and the whole country was rich with the crops ready for harvest, in which the people were engaged as if nothing unusual was taking place. There was no evidence anywhere of wantonness on the part of the Germans. Food and transportation were regularly taken, of course, when needed, but the abundance of the former was not materially affected by the requisitions. About Paris the aspect is quite different. The investing zone is about five miles in depth, and contains a large number of villages and some large towns, like Versailles. The people have nearly all left these places, so that there are ample quarters for five times the number of troops that occupy them.

"There is no posting of compact lines, as with us. The advance posts, the only troops really in position and un-

"There is no posting of compact lines, as with us. The advance posts, the only troops really in position and under arms, are newely broken pickets, or occasional posts regulated by the ground so as to observe every movement of the enemy. In the rear, in the first villages, are some regiments, and getting toward the outer portion of the zone, at points convenient for quartering and moving troops in any direction, are masses of soidlers. Of necessity, any sortic makes considerable progress before it meets with much opposition. The Prussians have made no works, and do not seem to have any guns in position, but they know that each day reduces the number of rations in Paris, a number that cannot be increased. This, it seems town, is the real problem of the siege.

"It may be interesting to know that the Prussians brought with them not one tent, overcost, or blanket. They meant war and success, and have accomplished their purpose. Their sick list is the smallest possible—about like ours when we (Gen. sherman's army) reached Savannah. They lett Prussia in the condition to which our soldiers came after breaking themselves down by carrying all sorts of unnecessary things. They had little staff and no lumbering ambulance trains, but an ample supply. In fact, they were not bungled with an immense staff top-humper. They had men, food, arms, and ammunition. Anything else waith had all these to perfection—that perfection which brings defeat."

THE IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE—CONNECTION OF THE EMPEROR WITH JOURNALISM.

Among the secret documents discovered at the Tuileries are two letters which clearly exhibit the Emperor's connection with the Peuple François. In the former of these, M. Davernois informs M. Conti that on retiring from the post of editor he finds that he has been overpaid to the extent of 20,000 frames, which sum he of-fers to refund by installments; and in reply, the Emperor requests him to retain it as a reward for the excellent ser-vices he had rendered.

BISMARCK, FAVRE, AND THIERS. NAPOLEON'S OPINION ON THEIR COMPARATIVE

A correspondent of the Liberté, writing from Cassel, says that he has heard from the lips of the exEmperor at Wilhelmshöhe the following remarks on Messrs. Thiers, Jules Pavre, and Bismarck. He said:
"Jules Pavre has not ability enough to conduct a discussion with the Minister of King William. He will wind him around his finger. I have been quite duped by him—
I, to whom everybody agrees in attributing penetration and tacturnity. How, then, it will fare with M. Favre, whose strength lies in his too great fluency of speech!
All these words will be turned against him in the form of an agreement with his pacific intentions. M. Bismarck will throw the responsibility of a refusal on his august.
Majesty. The talent of this diplomatist consists in his knowing how to throw on others the responsibility of resolutions that have been taken. I was without this talent when at the Thileries, and I paid dearly for this defect. The Chancellor of the North is bent on making all Europe think it was the French people who demanded the war, whereas, in reality, it was he and I who aike wished it. If I had been able to persuade the French that they urged me to this war, I should still be at Paris, or I could have returned without fear. The contrary occurred, and my fall and the capituiation of Sedan are the consequences of that failure. Shortly afterward, Speaking of M. Thiers, he said: "I was beaten at Boulogne because, in my simplicity at that time, I condided in the Minister of Louis Philippe, who had promised me his assistance, but only to drag me into the net. I troubled him in England. He attracted me to Boulogne in order to conflue me at Ham." Count Bismarck, the ex-Emperor said in conclusion, "is an able man, but it is his audacity that makes him so. This is what distinguishes him from Cavour, the greatest politician I have ever met. If Cavour had been the Minister of King William, the German Empire would have been completed, and that without selot. A correspondent of the Liberta, writing from

GEN, UHRICH'S DEFENSE. Gen. Uhrich, in a letter to his cousin, M. A. Boyé, dated Bâle, 14th inst., replies to the accusations

brought against him with regard to the defense of Strasbourg. The General says:

bourg. The General says:

The state of affairs was complicated by the loss of 35,000 rockets, burned with the arsenal of the citadel, and which it was impossible to replace. In spite of that, however, we might have heldour ground had the body of the place remained intact. But during the last day of the slege the advanced works of the enemy were rapidly extended; they crowned our covered ways and creeted breastworks in order to protect the troops which were to make the assault. They opened two breaches, one at Bastion 12, which was practicable, and the other at Bastion 11, which two hours' exposure to fire would have randered practicable. It was impossible for us to sustain the assault. Was it our duty, or, rather, was it my duty, to expose the unfortunate city which had suffered so much to the horrors of a town taken by storm, when we had not one inducement to continue resistance? My Council of Defense did not think so, and certainly no accusation of want of energy can be brought against it. My character is one which will not be affected by the assertions of the fill-informed or malevolent. I might, if I thought fit, speak of the carelessness which left Strasbourg without garrison, without sufficient artillery, without any body of engineers.

CLOSING THE CAFES IN TOURS. M. Gouin, the Mayor of Tours-a wealthy

profited greatly by the many opportunities afforded by the Imperial regime to "well-disposed" financiers, has issued the following ad captandum decree: We, the Mayor of Tours, Chevaller of the Legion of Honor, conissued the following ad captandum decree: We, the Mayor of Tours, Chevalier of the Lexion of Honor, considering that spectacles, and singing in the cafes and the streets, form a distressing contrast to the misfortunes of France; considering that, while the country is in danger, the only duty, the only thought of citizens should be to defend the territory and expel the foreigner; considering, finally, that any pleasure whatever which a small part of the population may indulge in is an insult to the public calamity; have decreed and do decree:

Art. 1. All singing is prohibited, whether in cafes, cabarets, or the streets.

Art. 2. Keepers of cafes and displace. abarets, or the streets.

Art. 2. Keepers of cafes and drinking shops are terve no refreshments out of the bounds of their estate.

ilshments.

Art. 3. No drunken man is to be served with driuk.

Art. 4. Cafés and drinking-houses are to be rigorously closed at 11 o'clock.

THE FLOURENS DEMONSTRATION. A correspondent of The London Standard

writes: On the 5th M. Flourens, accompanied by a cer-tain number of friends belonging to the National Guard, presented themselves at the Hotel de Ville, and explained the objects of the "manifestation." They were threefold. He demanded more arms of precision for all fighting men; that the Government should show more energy; and that the municipal elections should be proceeded with forthwith. You may be surprised to hear
that Gen. Trochu parieyed with these unceremonious
gentlemen; but so he did, and at considerable length. He
undertook to explain to them that France has to be saved,
not by brilliant sorties, but by means safer if somewhat slower, and to point out what these fire-caters
appear not to know, that one disastrous sortie night
cause the fall of the city. He added that his plan consisted in "continually barassing the enemy on all sides,
tiring him, isolating him, cutting off his supplies, and
making a desert around him;" that this plan was already
in process of execution, and that he entertained the
firmest hope of seeing the condition of Paris sensibly
bettered before another month had elapsed. On the subject of the distribution of arms of precision, he gave the objects of the "manifestation." They were three bettered before another month had elapsed. On the subject of the distribution of arms of procision, he gave hopeful promises. M. Gambetts then took up the word, and declared that it was mossible for the municipal elections to be proceeded with, for even the electoral lists could not be prepared. A warm discussion was the result, which ended by M. Flourens then and there throwing up his commission. This rebuff of the 5th only inflamed the anger of the Extreme Party, who the following day assembled in the Cour des Miracles, and inflamed the anger of the Extreme Party, who the following day assembled in the Cour des Miracles, and voted that a grand demonstration should be made by the National Guard of the 2d Arryndissement at the Hotel de Ville on the 8th. Indeed, the National Guard, and all citizens "desiring the election of the Commune of Paris," were invited to attend, and to be at the appointed spot at 2 o'clock, in order "boldly to manifest their opinions." At the hour named some 4,000 people had assembled; but it had already become apparent that the majority had come to protest against the scheme to further which the meeting had been summoned. By 3 o'clock the 4,000 had swotten to 10,000, many of whom, however, were women, children, and loafers. Several members of the Government—MM. Jules Favre, Pleard, Jules Simon, Garnier-Pages, Arago, Ferry, Rochefort, and De Keratry—showed themselves at the windows, and the cheers with which they were saluted proved that the Jules Simon, Garnier-Pages, Arago, Ferry, Reheard, Jules Simon, Garnier-Pages, Arago, Ferry, Reheard, and De Keratry—showed themselves at the windows, and the cheers with which they were sainted proved that the originators of the demonstration were stid in a minority. Very shortly afterward the 8th battalion of the Sedentary National Guard, armed, and with its frumpeter and drummers at its head, debouched from the Qual de Gévres, took up its position, and pressed the crowd back for some lettle distance. It was well received, amid cries of "Vive la Republique! Bas de Communes!" At 3:15, Gen. Trochu arrived from the Rue de Rivoil on horseback, accompanied by Gen. Tamisler, and several Aldos-de-Camp, and had a perfect ovation; but when the crowd cried "Vive Introduce!" Nive la Prance!" At the same time other battalions of the National Guard arrived, and plainly showed by their demeanor that they intended to allow of no manifestation hostile to the Government. When Gen. Trochu had passed on Gen. Tamisler addressed a few sensible words to the crowd, protesting, amid the applains of the greater portion of it, that this was not a moment to sow division in their ranks by such maneuvers as had that day been attempted. But the oratorical triumph of the day fell to M. Jules Favre, whose admirable little speech is under my hand. Yet it is too long to translate, and I must content myself with giving you its spirit and a few of its phrases. The incident, he said, only strengthened the hands of the Government, and consecrated arreah its legitimate character. It would pursue even to death its aim of ridding French soil of the stranger, and was determined to set with firmness against all who would fain turn it uside from its purpose. Everybody would be glad to witness municipal elections; but while the Prussians were menacing their city, the place for the electors was the ramparts. "Listen to the cannoa. It tells us where its our duty." For the blg guns were thundering forth

death and defiance as he spoke. Then he begged them all to forget what had happened, and only to be united in

all to forget what had happened, and only to be united in emulous patriotism.

"Thus," says the Journal Officiel, "ended this great day which has confounded our agitators and demonstrated that the people of Paris is determined to deal true justice upon all invitations to sedition." In the evening M. Jules Favre whole, in the name of the Government, to thank Gen. Tamisler and the National Guard for their opportune support, and declaring its desire to found "a durable Republic, decreed by the nation in its sovereignty," when the proper moment arrives. Altogether it is abundantly plain that the party of M. Flourens, M. Blanqui, and, it must be added, of M. Ledru Rollin, have suffered a serious check, and that common sense and practent patriothem are, for the moment, in the ascendant. But the seeds of discord are there, and such a triample does not destroy them.

THE IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE. FORMATION OF THE OLLIVIER MINISTRY.

The ninth installment of the Imperial correspondence (of which some extracts have reached The Daily News) discloses the steps taken for the formation of the Ollivier Ministry. On the 3d of October, 1809, Ollivier writes: "If the Emperor thinks he can make use of me, let him get all the advantage possible out of me; let him his of a notification in the Moniteur, charging me with the formation of a Ministry. This will startle people, and be of use." On Oct. 30, M. Piétri writes to M. Du vernois that His Majesty has consented to receive M. Ollivier; and, in order to insure secrecy and swoid any comments of the press, the latter is directed to leave Paris by a train which starts after dark, and to return the next morning before daybreak. He is advised to cover his face with a searf. M. Davarnoise reply, marked private and immediate, is as follows: "Ollivier will leave this evening at 80 clock. He will cover his head with a searf, and will not wear his spectales. This will prevent his being recognized."

The Emperor seems at first to have desired that Othvier should join the Ministry then in power, instead of forming a new one. This plan the deputy combain formbly in a letter to M. Davarnois of the this November, and announces his intention of withdrawing from the negotiwrites: "If the Emperor thinks he can make use of me,

forming a new one. This plan the deputy combast forming in a letter to M. Duvernois of the 7th November, and announces his latention of withdrawing from the negotiation. On the 8th the latter writes to Napoleon that he has seen Ollivier and has handed him the letter with which he has been charged; he gives hopes of some arrangement come to. Next follows a long series of letters giving every step of the negotiation up to the formation of the Ministry. On 10th November, 1876, the future Prime Ministry writes to Duvernois: "Announce me in the Pruple in such a way as to effice the impression of your last articles. If you come to the Interior" (it was proposed to make him Under Scoretary of State), "you must mean liberty, not reaction." The next day he has decided to east in his lot with the Imperial regime. "The Emperor's letter is so confiding and noble that it triumphs over all my scrupies. I have made up my mind, and am ready to march to the combat." This does not, however, prevent his offering good advice to his sovereign, for on the 12th he writes: "Call young men to your aid, Sire; they alone can save your son; the egotistical old men who surround you think only of themselves."

This change in our officials is absolutely necessary; otherwise you will perish of manition in the midst of the incapable and passillanimous cohort of your functionaries. On 31st becember, M. Duvernois declines the post of Minister of Commerce, on the ground that he cannot agree with the principles of M. Magne, who was to be Minister of Pinance.

THE ENGLISH POOR IN PARIS

THE ENGLISH POOR IN PARIS. There are at this moment about 600 poor

English in Paris who have daily to be fed, and the num ber of applicants is largely increasing. The large ma ber of applicants is largely increasing, the large means of support. The cases are investigated by visitors who report that the sufferings, and even the misery could not be greater. The method of relief adopted by the committee is to issue rations with a small uddition of money. Thus, to an adult man they give 12th of bread, 12th of rice, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Liebig's extract, and I frame per week. The same rations are issued to a woman, with the exception of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for freed instead of 12th. tion of 8th of bread instead of 12th

POSITION OF THE GERMAN ARMY ROUND PARIS. The positions of the German army round

The positions of the German army round Paris are now as follows: Fifth Corps and Landwebr of the Guard about Versailles and opposite Port Valèrien, half the Eleventh Corps opposite Port Issy; Second Bavarian Corps, opposite Forts Fanves and Montrouge; Sixth Corps, opposite Forts Fanves and Montrouge; Sixth Corps, opposite Forts Bicètre and Ivry; thence up to the Canal de l'Ource, at the north-seast of Paris, the Wirtemberg division and half the Thirteenth Corps, but near the command of the Grand Duke of Meeklenburg; opposite the north and north-west of the capital, the Gnards, the Saxons (the Twelfth Corps), and the Fourth Corps, which last communicates on its right with the left of the Fifth Corps. This total force is equal to eight corps, or about 200,000 men, being a deduction of about 50 per cent made from the full war strength. The investing force is drawn up in three main lines, the tirst being subdivided into sentries, pickets, and grand guards. There are telegraph lines run from the most advanced line of sentries to the rear, so that a force sufficient eventually to contest the ground with any force the French lave yet sent out of Paris is collected within a very short time after the first alarm.

GENERAL NOTES.

The crew of the Hansa of the second German Polar expedition, have returned to Germany, and Queen Augusta has conferred a bounty upon the mem to winter in an ice-field. Their sufferings were so ter-rible that Prof. Buchholz, who accompanied them, be-came inches on his return, and is now in the Hamburg Insane Asylum. pers. The Hansa foundered, and her crew were obliged

Steinmetz was disgraced because in three sev eral battles he deliberately diverged from the plan of action indicated by Von Moltke. At Spicheren Hights, it was found that the French might have been dislodged by a certain flank movement provided for by the com-manding general, but which Steinmetz refused to make, thus involving the loss of many more men than was ac-tually necessary. The great fault of Steinmetz was his partiality for bayonet charges, the necessity for which does not so often occur since breach-loaders have come into use. Finally, Von Moltke demanded his deposition as the only condition upon which he would retain his own command.

been adjudicated in a Boston Court. The plaintiff tes tifled that after he was bitten by the defendant's doe not mad at the time, he suffered great anxiety of mind not mad at the time, he suffered great anxiety of mind, should go mad, all persons praviously bitten by the dog would go mad also. But the presiding Judge made short work of these fanciful apprehensions, and ruled that us damages could be recovered for anxiety on account of such "superstitious notions." However, the lacerated plaintiff was consoled for his bitter, and in spite of his bad pleading; for the jury gave damages to the amount of \$252.

An awful fate has overtaken a poor lad in Nashus, N. H. An unscrupulous woman, whose head the frosts of 40 Winters had whitened, kidnapped a youth, age 15 years, dragged the wretched child to the altar, remorselessly married him and made him marry her. The juvenile bridegroom thus bamboozled into matrimony, avers that he was frightened out of his senses by the fair but fierce lady, and that he consented to the fatal contract, because he was really afraid to say "No!" He has friends, however, who will labor for the resone of the blighted boy. The Justice who tool them is to be indicted, and it might be well, if he be single, that he should be obliged to marry the woman himself, after six has been duly made single again. norselessly married him and made him marry her. The

As the elder Weller once pathetically remark "Here's a go!" The whole land has been agitated on the Chinese question. Gas-lights have burned blue at the harrowing horrors described to the faithful by Democratic politicians as about to overwhelm our fair shores in the shape of a Chinese immigration. The great Angle-Saxon Celtic Teutonic race was to be utterly overslaughed; and as for Biddy, her domestic hopes were to be narrowed down to marriage with John Chinaman or starvation. Yet, those fanatics of the Hub, heedless of the rest of the uni those fanatics of the Hub, heedless of the rest of the universe, did undertake to call down the wrath of the gola, and to import the heathen for household service. Now for the startling result—the Chinase won't coan! Mr. Palmer, the gentleman who some time ago advertised his willing ness to supply Chinese labor, states this astonishing fact over his own signature. He says, uncrower, that the Chinese continue to regard us as outside barbarians—"as we regard the Muoris of New Zealand," among whom we should not desire to settle in less non bers than "od-onies of fifty or more. In vain he represented the luxuries of Hoston fish-balls in private families; in vain he offered an extra ration of pork with the balary bean; in vain he appealed to personal friendship with "he we should not desire to settle in less nun bers than "owonies of lifty or more. In vain he represented the
inxuries of Hoston fish-balls in private families; in vain
he offered an extra ration of pork with the balmy bean;
in vain he appealed to personal friendship with "Ab
Young, a correspondent of mine," or pressed delicate pecumary considerations upon Mr. Koopmanshap, "The
Chinese, one and all, refuse to go on." Granting these atonishing premises, there seems to be nothing for it but
to give in adhesion to Mr. Paimer's view, when he remarks, "I have always regarded the Chinese discussion
as premature." This nightmare over, there is a chance
to breathe again.

to breathe again. The notion has been suggested by a distinguished lawyer of Ohio, now on the bench, that much good might be effected by the assemblage of a National Convention of Lawyers. There is certainly a great deal that needs regulation about which lawyers know more than anybody else. As a large proportion of our legisla-tors are, or have been, of the legal profession, the public is somewhat inclined to hold lawyers in general as responsible for the laws. Hence it would afford at least as responsibility, if gentlemen of the bench and bar should meet together in solemn conclave and consider whather these things cannot be managed better. There is a wide area for discussion open to such a convocation, and is every part of the field there is need of reform. International law, the relations of the States to the Union; citizenship and naturalization; a code of navigation and admiralty, are among the "weightier matters of the law" which the graver seigniors neight pilob and tass in intellectual gymnastics. The differences in different States of the laws concerning real estate, women's rights, marriage and divorce, corporations and monopoles, might serve the purpose of developing the sparring capacities of the legal athletes of lighter build, easer for the fray and emulous of honors. There is not the slightest doubt that many brilliant ideas would be strick out in the heat of such a contest; and if the practicable suggestions evolved were subsequently adopted, much good might ensue. The first Constituent Assembly of France before brought under one roof. The result of their labors was a Constitution which provided freedom in opposition to foundaism, and which, had its provisions not been at perseded by the frantic meekery of legislation of the revolution, would have secured to France the blessings of Liberty instead of the crimes committed in her mane. If a Convention of Lawyers could point of other more great cities from the misgovernment under which some these things cannot be managed better. There is a wide